

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
By THE REV. G. A.
HUNBURY, M.A.
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HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915.

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Hongkong, February 2, 1915. 1277

COST OF THE WAR.

WHAT THE NATIONS ARE
SPENDING.

\$2,000,000 per Day.

Amsterdam, Jan. 6th. From the
official statistics of the various belligerent
countries the Vorwärts estimates the
costs of the present war. The British
Government, states the journal, recently
declared that its daily war bill amounted
to £1,000,000. This is most already
have spent some £150,000,000. Up to
the 16th December the war bill in
France totalled 6,441,000,000 francs, of
which amount Belgium had received
250,000,000, Serbia 90,000,000, and Mon-
tenegro 5,500,000. These figures include
the loan to Greece of 20,000,000 francs.
The daily costs for France amount, there-
fore, to some 40,000,000 francs. Russia
spent during the first three and a half
months \$355,000,000 marks, and her daily
bill is about 36,700,000 marks.

England, France and Russia together,
continues the journal, are daily spend-
ing about 115,000,000 francs, and, as
they together have probably not more
than 11,000,000 soldiers, each soldier
costs 105,000 francs daily. It stands
to reason that the costs of the war for
Germany and Austria are about the same,
which would make for both states, with
a mobilised fighting power of some ten
million men, a daily expenditure of
105,000,000 francs. Then the costs of the
Belgian, Serbian, Turkish and
Japanese armies must be added, which
can be estimated at the lowest at
10,000,000 francs per diem. All the
belligerent Powers together have, there-
fore, a daily war bill of at least
200,000,000 francs. Professor Wolff, who
recently published a book concerning war
costs, estimates the daily costs of the
war for all belligerents at 150,000,000
marks. Our reckoning, remarks the
"Vorwärts," which does not rely on
estimates, but on official facts furnished
by the belligerents, comes nearer to the
mark, and is much higher than Professor
Wolff's estimates. The costs of mobilisa-
tion are included. The future costs will
be not lower, but still higher. Professor
Wolff is of opinion that the costs for each
man will not amount to more than seven
marks per diem. Yves Guyot estimates
them at ten marks.

The first five months of the war have,
therefore, cost about 30,000,000 marks
without the damage done through the
war and without the loss to industries.
The indirect costs of the war as regards
the industries are much bigger than the
direct costs. The damage done in Bel-
gium is estimated at 5,320,000,000 marks
and in East Prussia at 40,000,000 marks.
The damage in Poland, Galicia and in
large parts of France and Alsace cannot
yet be estimated. Then the great losses
in ships and cargoes must not be forgot-
ten. The estimate of these damages
during the first period of the war at
45,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 marks
is certainly not too low. The total of
the war cost up to the present would
thus rise to at least 70,000,000,000 or
80,000,000,000 marks—that is, a sum
equivalent to the entire working capital
of all the railways of the belligerent
States of Europe.

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Paid up Capital £3,999,114
II—Reserve Funds £8,999,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds £16,124,160
Sinking Fund Account £8,513
£23,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch £2,567,158
Life and Annuity Branches £1,973,299
Revenue Marine Department £22,692
Other Receipts £30,193
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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Sub-titling in favour of LEUNG
LAI TING dated the 14th day of
December, 1914, under a Power of
Attorney given to me by GEORGE LEOPOLD
DUNCAN dated the 20th day of November
1914, is hereby revoked.
The Signature of said LEUNG Lai Ting
appearing to be made as "per pro" for
Messrs. McEwen, Mackay & Co., is
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D. V. DE V. BLAIR.

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We are pleased to announce that

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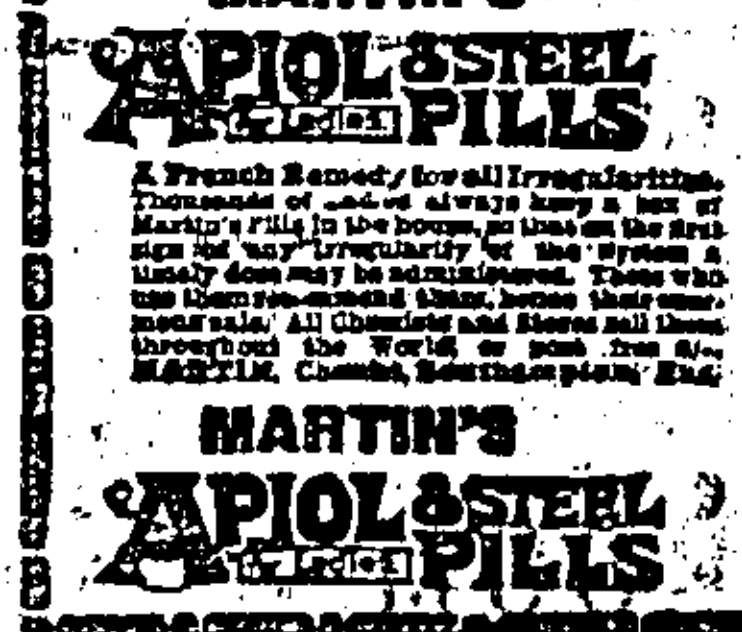
OWN FED POULTRY

New Price List dated 20th

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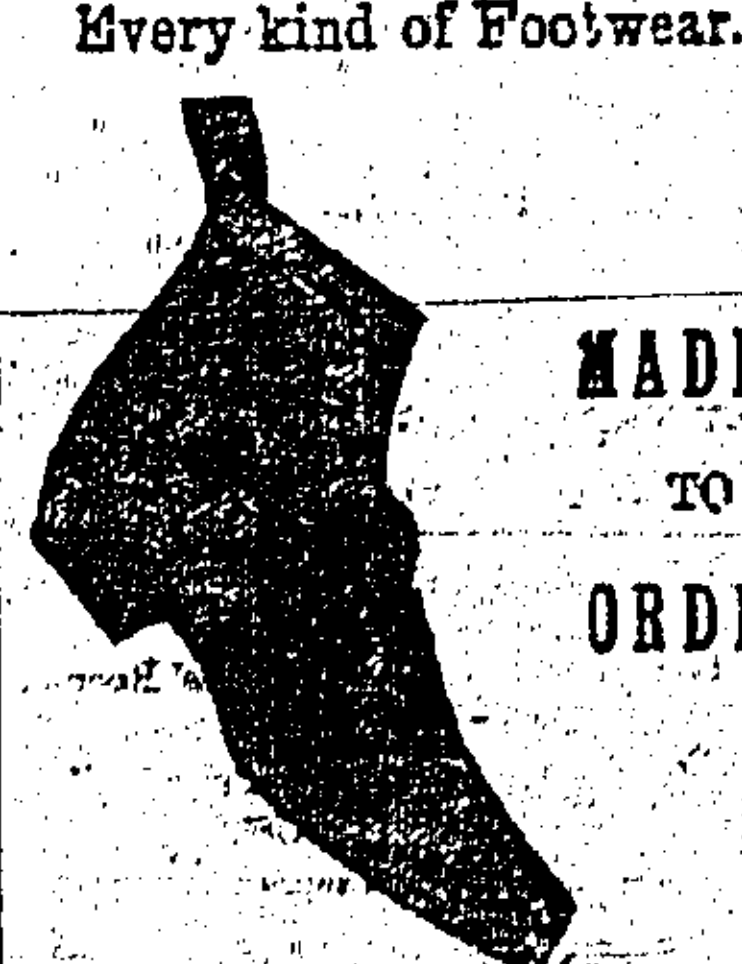
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A Satisfying Smoke At All Times.

BRITISH AVIATORS AT
THE FRONT

DARING ACHIEVEMENTS.

"Eye-Witnesses" Account.

The following descriptive account,

which has been communicated by an

eye-witness present with General Head-

quarters continues and supplements the

narrative published on the 25th inst. of

the movements of the British Force and

the French Armies in immediate touch

with it (says the "Daily Telegraph" of

Jan. 23.

On Tuesday, the 19th, the chief event

was a successful aerial raid carried out

by us against Ghislerville, some twelve

miles to the west of "Bruss". In spite

of very misty weather and a certain

amount of wind, our aeroplanes reached

their destination about dawn, and, flying

very low, dropped several bombs on cer-

tain sheds which formed their objective.

Exactly what damage was done it is not

possible to state, but it is known to have

been considerable. On our right we

made some excellent practice with bombs

from trench mortars against the Ger-

mans attempting to repair their parapets.

During the night the enemy opposite the

some part of our line were busily occu-

pied in hauling water from their trenches.

On Wednesday, on our right, our guns

in one place damaged a German redoubt

and in another drove the occupants on a

trench. Our mortars also were active,

and made good practice against the ene-

my's dug-outs and trench boxes.

The river Les rose 3 1/2 in during the day.

On Thursday, the 21st, all action was

confined to that of the artillery proper

and the short-range ordnance. By the

former a German battery was silenced,

a single gun was knocked out, and a

pumping station was forced to cease

work. The trench mortars again did con-

siderable execution against some of the

enemy's dug-outs, their effectiveness being

much heightened by subsequent shrapnel

fire from the field guns. The Germans

were evidently still much troubled by

water in their trenches.

The weather was sunny, with

some frost and not much wind; in fact,

a perfect day for aviation as can be

expected at this time of year, and the

Germans took advantage of the weather

to make an aerial raid on large scale

against Dunkirk. The details are as

follow: One of our aeroplanes—a single-

engine—was on patrol duty when the

observer saw several hostile machines ap-

proaching. He at once gave chase to the

first hostile machine, and ended from it.

Meanwhile two other British

machines started from the ground. It

took them some little time to ascend the

height of 6,000 ft at which the action in

the air was proceeding; during which

the British machine, which had been

on patrol had succeeded in driving off

with its fire the two leading German

machines. Ten others, however, had

come up by the time that the three Brit-

ish machines were all in action.

After the Germans had dropped several

bombs over the harbour and town, the

whole turned and flew back towards their

lines. Our aeroplanes pursued and

brought down one German machine by a

bullet through one of its cylinders.

The aeroplane was captured, together

with its pilot and observer and eight un-

exploded bombs. The observer was

armed with a double-barrelled pistol for

firing chain shot. In face of the heavy

odds against them, this feat on the part

of our aviators was distinctly meritorious.

The damage done by the raiders was

slight.

In the right centre and on our right

our trench mortars had some success.

NEW GERMAN SHELL.

On some parts of our front it has been

observed that the Germans are firing a

new type of high-explosive shell, its

visible characteristics being that it de-

tonates with a cloud of thick white

smoke. Their minenwerfer, also, occa-

sionally throw a very large bomb or

aerial torpedo. It is 3 ft 9 in in length,

nearly 16 in in diameter, and with its

launching charge of about 100 lb of high-

explosive weighs just over 200 lb.

Though much has been said and writ-

ten about the artillery that is being used

against us, some description of it may

not be out of place. It consists, like our

own, of guns and howitzers. This state-

ment may possibly need a little elucida-

tion for some readers. The difference

between the two classes of ordnance,

both of which are breech-loading and

fixed, is that the gun is fired with a

heavy charge, and throws a shell with a

high velocity, giving a long range and

a flat trajectory, while a howitzer, using

a smaller charge, throws its projectile

with less velocity and a curved trajectory,

and has, of course, a shorter range.

The latter weapon, therefore, is better

suited than a gun for indirect fire from

behind shelter—such as a hill. It gives

better results against troops behind cover,

its shells having a greater searching

effect, owing to the steep angle at which

they fall, and being less likely to rico-

chet. It also possesses another advan-

tage on account of the smaller charge—

the strain produced in a howitzer by

firing a shell would be less than that

produced in a gun throwing a projectile

of the same weight; and the howitzer

could, therefore, be the lighter and

more mobile piece. It follows that a

howitzer can fire a heavier projectile

than can a gun of the same weight. This

point has been exploited to the full by

the Germans; and, as may have been

gathered, one feature of the present war

has been the employment by them of a

great number of howitzers of large cal-

ibre.

To take first the class of ordnance

which is most numerous in every field

army—the field artillery. The German

field gun is a quick-firing piece of 77

millimetres, or 3.03 in, calibre, which is

much the same as that of our own 3.3 in.

It fires both common shell and shrapnel.

The former is filled with high explosive,

which is detonated by either time or

percussion fuse. The shrapnel is burst

in the same way.

Heavier guns, such as those of 10 and

13 centimetres calibre, though classified

as siege artillery, are used by the Ger-

mans in the field. The latter is drawn

by mules, and is transported on and

fired from a special carriage. The wheels

of this are provided with a "wheelset,"

which consists of a series of discs arranged

so as to distribute the pressure produced

by the shock of discharge.

TYPES OF SHELL.

Of the howitzers, to the employment

of which in field warfare the Germans

have devoted so much attention, there

are several sizes, the smallest being

hitherto alone called a field piece. The

light field howitzer of 10.5 cm. or 4.12 in.

calibre fires a projectile known as the

"Einheitsgeschoss," or universal shell.

This is a shell carrying shrapnel bullets

and a high-explosive bursting charge,

and capable of acting in a dual capacity,

either as shrapnel or common shell. Its

range is not quite so great as that of the

field gun.

The heavy field howitzer of 15 cm. or

5.9 in. calibre fires common shell loaded

with high explosive. There are also two

pieces which are called "mortars,"

though they are really howitzers. The

"21 cm. mortar," of 8.27 in. calibre

fires common shell containing a

high explosive charge. The carriage of

this piece also has belted wheels. The

"Krupp 23 cm. mortar," a howitzer of 28 cm.

or 11 in. calibre, is employed not only

to bombard fortresses, but in field actions.

It fires common shell loaded with high

explosive. Austrian howitzers of ap-

proximately 12 in. calibre are also being

used by the Germans. They fire a

similar projectile to that of the mortars.

In addition to the above, there is the

new celebrated Krupp siege howitzer of

42 cm. or 16.54 in. calibre. This fires a

common-shell loaded with high explosive,

and has a considerably greater range than

the 28 cm. mortar.

Since allusion has been made to a

"mortar," it may be as well to explain

the distinction between it and a howitzer.

A mortar is a high-angle fire, smooth



Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers
AND
Share, Coal and
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN"
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
A.B.C. and 5th Edition.

AL. TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address
MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 2nd March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

SEVERAL Lots of
NEW TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, AND
SUNDRY BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, &c.

As follows:—

Upholstered Drawing Room and Bedroom Suits, Bedroom Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass and Bronze-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., &c.

2 Blackwood Cabinets, 1 Large 4-fold Blackwood Screen (Porcelain Panels), and Blackwood Fire Screen, Stands, Teapots, Scones, &c., Two Pianos, Marble Clocks, Two Combination Safes, Remington Type-writers, Brass Fenders and Fire Bricks (new), and a few lots of Table Linen, 1 Saddle and 1 Rubber Tyred Ricksha, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1915. 162

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on
THURSDAY,
the 4th March, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AT THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS PIER
HONGKONG.
9 LARGE WHEELS & 1 CHINA PONY.
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 22, 1915. 163

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 4th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
SUNDRY BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, &c., &c.

Comprising:—
Drawing Room Suits, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets and Rugs, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., &c.

An assortment of Blackwood Furniture, Marble Clock, 2 American Combination Safes, &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 25, 1915. 176

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainties at the **ALEXANDRA CAFE** is sure to tempt you.

WAR NEWS.

V.C. FOR A BANDSMAN.

Brave-Rescue of Buried Comrades.
(From a Supplement to the "London Gazette.")

War Office, Jan. 11.
His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to
No. 7079 Bandman Thomas Edward Rendle, 1st Battalion The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for his conspicuous bravery, specified below:—
For conspicuous bravery on the 20th November, near Wulverghem, when he attended to the wounded under very heavy shell and rifle fire, and rescued men from the trenches in which they had been buried by the blowing in of the parapets by the fire of the enemy's heavy howitzers.

FATHER VAUGHAN AND KAISER.

German Jesuits Object.

Amsterdam.—The Cologne Volkszeitung, a Roman Catholic organ, has received the following letter from the German Provincial Board of the Society of Jesus:—
"We did not wish to comment on the Press reports regarding the war utterances of Father Vaughan of London before seeing the original text. We now have them before us in book form, and express our satisfaction that the highly insulting and most deplorable words with which Father Vaughan abused the Kaiser do not appear in this book.
"It contains, however, other expressions which must be considered as most offensive to Germany, to the head of the German Empire, and to the whole German people. In the name of the German province of the Order of the Society of Jesus I protest energetically against it. Our whole province has taken note of this attack with sorrow, and most decisively dissociates itself from it." (Signed) Hans Gryss.

"FORCING THE SCHELDT."

Remarkable Story of German Fears.

Amsterdam, Dec. 22nd.—A correspondent of the Telegram reports from the Belgian frontier that from preparations being made in Zelzate, on the Belgian-Dutch frontier, and from the conversation of officers there, it would appear that the Germans fear nothing less than the forcing of the Scheldt and the canal which connects the Dutch town of Terneuzen with Ghent.
Trenches behind the lunatic asylum at Zelzate, which were filled in some time ago, have been dug afresh, and last night a heavy battery was placed behind the asylum, the guns being directed towards Terneuzen. Big dredgers and sand-boxes have been requisitioned to block the canal for navigation.—Central News.

[The forcing of the Scheldt in the manner indicated in the above message would clearly be a violation of Dutch neutrality. The Germans may possibly have given the story currency with the sole view of upsetting Dutch nerves by the menace of a British invasion.]

AUCTIONS.

PONIES: PONIES: PONIES:
PUBLIC ROOP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Roop on
WEDNESDAY,
the 3rd March, 1915 at 3 p.m., at the Fountain, opposite the City Hall,
SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN RACE
PONIES.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1915. 175

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), WITHOUT RESERVE, on
SATURDAY,
the 6th March, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
SILK EMBROIDERIES AND
SWATOW DRAWN
WORK, &c.

Consisting of:—
Silk Crepe Dress Lengths, Silk Crepe Shawls and Scarves, Bedspreads, Table Cloths, Sideboard Covers and Table Centres, Cushion and Pillow Covers, Toilet Covers and Night Dress Cases, Sandalwood Boxes, Fans, etc., etc.

20 rolls Pongee Silk, a number of Egypt Plumes and Satin emble, Idered Bedspreads in various colours.
Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 26, 1915. 178

FOR A good solid meal, a Carve of Table D'Or by Wm. & Legum at the best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

JAPAN AND TSINGTAO.

We are not surprised to find from mail advices which are now to hand that Baron Kato's statement in the Imperial Diet concerning Japan's disposal of Tsingtao has created something like a sensation both in China and Japan (says "The London and China Express.")

We discussed the question in our issue of Dec. 14 last, and we may recall that the question put by a member of the Diet was in this form: "Does not the clause in the ultimatum to Germany, referring to its final restitution to China, bind the actions of Japan?" To this Baron Kato replied as follows: "Not at all! When the ultimatum was issued the sole object was to take Tsingtao from Germany to ensure the peace of the Far East. The restitution of Kiaochow after a campaign was not thought of nor referred to in the document." On the face of it this statement seemed in direct conflict not only with the clause in the ultimatum referred to above, but with other official declarations which had generally been understood to mean that in any event at the close of the war Japan would restore Kiaochow to China.

From fuller information now to hand it seems according to Japanese contentions, that the outside world was wrong in taking this view—that, in fact, it had jumped to a hasty conclusion which a close examination of the facts of the case did not justify. This being so, whatever views may be held as to the course Japan should pursue, it is only right that we should take careful note of the arguments which lead her to regard the restoration of Kiaochow in a different light to that generally entertained abroad. For this purpose we may quote from a very clear exposition of the Japanese contention sent by the Tokyo correspondent of the Morning Post, who states that the question has been taken up vigorously by the Japanese authorities on international law, most of whom appear in agreement with the Foreign Minister. They hold that the proposal to restore Kiaochow to China was made to Germany on certain conditions, namely, that the place was to be handed over to Japan without force and compensation, and that these conditions—lost validity—the moment Japan was obliged to declare war against Germany. With the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Germany all treaties, agreements, and proposals came to an end. The proposal had reference to a condition that did not contemplate war; with the eventuality of war the circumstances were entirely changed. It is insisted in some quarters that to restore Kiaochow to China now would render the nation's sacrifice in men and money of none effect, since some other third party, whereas Japan is determined that the place shall be again come under the jurisdiction of a third Power. Thus it is claimed that the ultimate disposition of Tsingtao shall be matter solely between China and Japan.

Further, the correspondent points out that in any case should Tsingtao be returned to China the terms of the lease would be insisted upon to the letter. One of these is that if the restoration should occur before the expiry of the lease, China has to compensate the holder of the lease to the extent of the outlay on the place; and as this would entail a sum far beyond what China could at present afford, the proposal to return it to that country is regarded as impracticable. These, then, are the views of Japanese jurists and leaders of public opinion, although no expression of them has been given in an official sense. It is a statement of what they regard as Japan's exact legal position. Doubtless some nice points of casuistry are raised, but it remains to be seen how the outside world will regard the Japanese attitude. For our own part we are not unduly alarmed. The Japanese Government may well have thought it advisable to make its position in regard to Kiaochow clear to the world, and, technically speaking, we suppose it must be conceded that she is not bound by the terms of an ultimatum that was not accepted. There is, however, a great difference between the assertion of one's rights and the exercise of them to the utmost limit. Nations, like individuals, do not always take their pound of flesh. At the present juncture, therefore, we see no occasion for the charges of bad faith which in some quarters are levelled against Japan. So far she has acted with perfect propriety and fairness; and there is no reason to suppose that her future policy will undergo any change in this respect. In her own interests, and on the grounds of expediency alone, she is not likely to take any course which would prejudice her in the eyes of the world. So far she has given no hint officially that Kiaochow will not be restored to China at the proper time, or that she is unwilling to come to some arrangement in regard to the leased territory which would be agreeable to all the Allies. There, we think, the matter may be left for the moment.

Three deliberate assaults have been made by scientists in recent years on that stronghold known as the mystery of life, states a writer in the Standard. It is not quite certain that all have failed. Indeed, all three have led to some kind of advance, and there have been moments when the dawn of light has seemed to be just about. Since the time when primitive man first began to use tools, science has been steadily penetrating. Science has always acted in the same way that General Joffre's millions of men have done when acting during the last few months. It nibbles. Sometimes it bites off a tiny piece of the truth. At any rate, it is always trying. The first suggestion given as to how life first came on the world is hidden away in the writings of the East. Let them go for the moment.

A couple of years ago, at Dundee, Professor Schuster explained one way of approaching the great mystery. By general acceptance he had run a little bit sideways. His point was that the mystery of life could be got at by building up synthetic compounds, so carefully that eventually something would be found that actually lived. No Chinese, that is to say, about. Since the time when primitive man first began to use tools, science has been steadily penetrating. Science has always acted in the same way that General Joffre's millions of men have done when acting during the last few months. It nibbles. Sometimes it bites off a tiny piece of the truth. At any rate, it is always trying. The first suggestion given as to how life first came on the world is hidden away in the writings of the East. Let them go for the moment.

Three cases of garments have kindly been sent home (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co.) for distribution amongst the troops by Mr. Tong and Mrs. Choy.

HONOKONG'S GIFTS.

LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

The following letters have been received by Lady May:—

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild,
Fritary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W.
28th January, 1915.

Dear Madam—Your splendid contribution of garments has just arrived and been unpacked, and I am desired by Her Majesty to thank you and the Women of Hongkong for your kindness in helping her guild in so practical a manner. I will see that all your instructions with regard to the goods are carried out.

Her Majesty is much touched by the ready response her appeal has met with from every corner of the globe, and highly appreciates the feeling of sympathy and love for the Mother Country which prompted the gift.

The demand on our stock is enormous, and so you can rest assured that your things will speedily find their way to our soldiers at the Front, and to their wives and children left at home.—Believe me, Yours truly,

ANNIE LAWLEY, Hon. Sec.
The above letter is in answer to a box of 300 garments (including 24 blankets sent by Mrs. Anstruther) despatched from Hongkong in the beginning of December last.

The following letter has also been received in answer to a parcel containing 270 garments sent to the "Jackknives Work Society" in November last:—
94, Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead N.W.

Dear Lady May—Your second case of most useful garments arrived yesterday and I was greatly delighted to receive them. The vests have come most opportunely: I was being treated for a complaint at Bedford where I am sorry to say there are a great many cases of acute neuritis among the Highland Light Infantry and other Scottish regiments stationed there. The young recruits from the West Coast seem to have escaped measles in childhood and so take it in a bad form now. Flannel vests will be invaluable for them to prevent chest complications.

Vests are wanted also at a large (hotel) hospital at Le Treport near Dieppe, where all the infectious cases, enteric, measles, &c., are being treated. Such interesting "cases" perhaps as the wounded ones, but more to be pitied as they "miss all the fighting and the fun." I heard from the Matron yesterday—Very grateful for a bale which reached her January 7th and which for more.

The Garment and Sweater (these were sent by Messrs. Shawan Tones and Co.) are very much appreciated. In each case I have told the Matrons who need them. The men will like to know such distant friends have worked for them. I see that there are labels on some of the vests sent this time and will of course forward these. Shirts are always useful. I do not expect any more, but am sending you the pattern of our J.W.E. bed jacket which Miss Willems and other Matrons approve. These are in great request especially for the Hospitals and convalescent homes. The Matron at No. 9 sent me a snapshot photo of the tents taken Nov. 16th surrounded with snow. When she wrote at Xmas they had 400 patients—300 were brought on Xmas Eve.

I find the men like the blue and red caps better than the helmet. I am sending you directions. I am not sure if I did so before. I have closed the quarter's list now. Between 10th Oct. and 10th Jan. more than 4000 things came in. I hope you to get a report out and will of course send it. I renewed most grateful thanks—Yours truly,

MIRA I. EDEN.
With regard to the bed jackets a d. Balclava caps, Lady May asks us to state that flannel bed jackets, already cut out, and wool with directions for making Balclava caps, will be available for any who would like to make more garments.—I am sending you a snapshot photo of the tents taken Nov. 16th surrounded with snow. When she wrote at Xmas they had 400 patients—300 were brought on Xmas Eve.

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THE AMBULANCE CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION.

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MIRA I. EDEN.
With regard to the bed jackets a d. Balclava caps, Lady May asks us to state that flannel bed jackets, already cut out, and wool with directions for making Balclava caps, will be available for any who would like to make more garments.—I am sending you a snapshot photo of the tents taken Nov. 16th surrounded with snow. When she wrote at Xmas they had 400 patients—300 were brought on Xmas Eve.

I find the men like the blue and red caps better than the helmet. I am sending you directions. I am not sure if I did so before. I have closed the quarter's list now. Between 10th Oct. and 10th Jan. more than 4000 things came in. I hope you to get a report out and will of course send it. I renewed most grateful thanks—Yours truly,

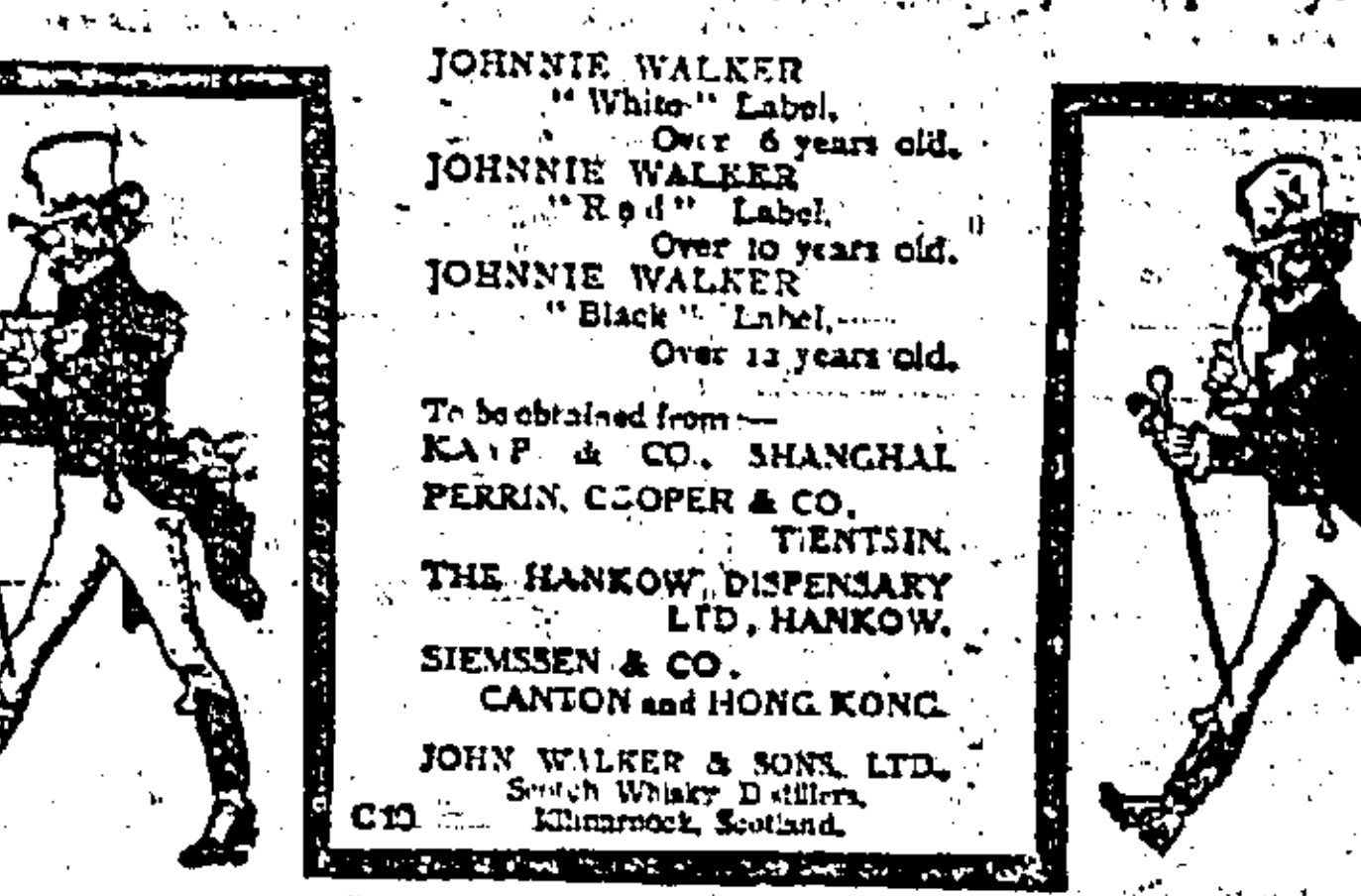
"Better be Sure than Sorry"

Better make certain of securing whisky of absolute reliability by specifying

JOHNNIE WALKER

than run the risk of getting immature spirit by merely ordering "whisky."

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world. To safeguard these ages-old policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.



JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Red" Label.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label.
Over 12 years old.

To be obtained from
KAY & CO. SHANGHAI
PERKIN, COOPER & CO.
TRISTIN
THE HANKOW DISPENSARY
LTD. HANKOW.
SIEMSEN & CO.
CANTON AND HONG KONG.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.
100, N. B. Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

Under before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

Full Reports.

Latest Intelligence.

Under before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$14 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

Full Reports.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

[PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS]

MARSEILLES & LONDON, TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

| Connecting Steamer | STEAMERS to Colombo | Leav ^e SINGAPORE | Leav ^e HONGKONG | Connecting Steamer from Colombo to MANILA and LONDON | Due at MANILA | Due at YOKOHAMA (London 1 day later) |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| leaves YOKOHAMA | | | | | | |
| p.m. Thurs. | | | noon | | Friday | Thursday |
| — | ORIENTAL | Feb. 8 | Feb. 15 | MOLDAVIA | Mar. 13 | Mar. 19 |
| — | MALTA | Feb. 22 | Feb. 29 | EGYPT | Mar. 27 | Mar. 32 |
| Mar. 1 | SARDINIA | Mar. 8 | Mar. 15 | MEDINA | Apr. 10 | Apr. 16 |
| — | UBIA | Mar. 23 | Mar. 30 | HONGKONG | Apr. 24 | Apr. 30 |
| Mar. 23 | ORIENTAL | Apr. 6 | Apr. 13 | MALWA | May 8 | May 14 |
| Apr. 12 | MALTA | Apr. 19 | Apr. 26 | MOOREA | May 22 | May 28 |
| — | SARDINIA | May 3 | May 10 | MOOREA | June 5 | June 11 |
| May 10 | NUBIA | May 17 | May 24 | MOLTAN | June 19 | June 25 |

STRAINS EXPECTED.

The *Y. K. Line* steamer *Yokohama* sailed for Hongkong via Manila, Feb. 25, and is expected to arrive here about the beginning of March.

The *Y. K. Line* steamer *Yokohama* sailed for Hongkong via Manila, Feb. 25, and is expected to arrive here about the beginning of March.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

From London via S.S. *Yokohama*, Feb. 25, and is expected to arrive here about the beginning of March.

From London via S.S. *Yokohama*, Feb. 25, and is expected to arrive here about the beginning of March.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES OF THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CO., LTD., have this day been REMOVED to 16, THE HONG KONG STREET.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the Company at 12.30 P.M. on THURSDAY the 18th instant.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, —

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Terms: As usual.

HONGKONG, March 1, 1915. 192

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from THE REGISTRAR, SUPREMACY COURT, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1915, at 12 Noon, at No. 23, Morrison Hill Road, —

THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MACHINERY, &c., &c., for the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes therein contained.

Full particulars and Inspecting Orders may be had from the Underigned, or Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM.

Terms: As usual.

HONGKONG, March 1, 1915. 191

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per Steamship KOREA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside Cargo impeding discharge will be loaded immediately at Consignees risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after WEDNESDAY, Mar. 3rd, 1915 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on SATURDAY, Mar. 6th, 1915 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All claims and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on SATURDAY, Mar. 6th, 1915, at 9 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before March 15th, 1915 otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, March 1, 1915. 194

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the Nautical Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 8 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 8 inches to the height given in the table.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

March 2nd to 8th, 1915.

High Water.

Low Water.

Time.

Height.

Time.

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TO LET.

TO LET.

No. 58, The Peak (5 Cameron Villa).

No. 63, The Peak (No. 2 Cameron Villa). Furnished.

"BEACONSFIELD," Battery Path.

"KIRKENDALL," furnished, No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak.

Small Bungalow adjoining "GLEN-SHIEL" Barker Road, Peak.

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon. From 1st February, 1915.

ROOMS suitable for Offices on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.

No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," Peak. (unfurnished).

No. 2 DES YOUNG VILLAS, 61 Peak (unfurnished).

"ELANDON" No. 64 Mount Kellett Road, 6 rooms unfurnished from 1st March.

No. 1 Nathan Road Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview) from 1st February.

"SHORNCLEIFFE" Garden Road to let furnished, (8 rooms).

No. 1, GOUGH HILL ROAD, The Peak, furnished or unfurnished. From 1st April, 1915.

Apply to LINSTED & DAVIS.

Hongkong, March 1, 1915. 1027

TO LET.

WITH Immediate Possession. A well furnished flat in QUEEN'S GARDENS.

TELEPHONE, PANTRY, KITCHEN, TENNIS COURT.

For Particulars Telephone 1564.

Hongkong, Feb. 27, 1915. 188

TO LET.

2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with Verandah, at moderate terms. Immediate possession.

Apply: No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace.

Hongkong, February 26, 1915. 179

TO LET.

THE PEAK. THE KENNELS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1914. 1074

TO LET.

SMALL BUNGALOW, Barker Road, Peak, suitable for one or two bachelors.

Apply "BUNGALOW" c/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.

Hongkong, Nov. 5, 1914. 1150

TO LET—FURNISHED.

BISHOP'S LODGE NORTH, No. 12, THE PEAK. From 1st May next.

For further particulars, apply to: PALMER & TURNER, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1915. 88

TO LET.

FLATS in HUMPHREYS BUILDINGS and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1914.

TO LET.

HOUSES in OLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

1 HILLSIDE, 110, The Peak.

GODOWN'S New Farm, Kennedy Town.

GODOWN'S at Wanchai.

25, WONGNEICHONG Road.

Apply, HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1915. 940

TO LET.

SHOP and ROOMS, Office and residence, Old Post Office Building, Price Moderate.

Apply: GRAECO EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

Hongkong, Feb. 23, 1915. 159

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914. 125

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the JEREMY BAY.

GODOWN, No. 9 Ice House Street.

OFFICES facing the Harbour between the HONGKONG TOWER and POOR CREEK.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be let.

Beaten, 11, Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Kneads with Wines & Liquors.

Apply to THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be let.

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Apply to THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

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Beaten, 11, Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery, Kneads with Wines & Liquors.

Apply to THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd.

Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 27.

Kutani, British str., 3,100, R. C. D. Rindley, Calcutta February 10, General.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Terrence, British str., 4,831, Robinson, Liverpool Jan. 17, via Manila Feb. 23, General.

"BURRARD" & SWAN.

Chien, Japanese str., 1,101, M. Ota, Saigon Feb. 23, Rico, O. S. K.

Kashiki, British str., 1,143, G. Bryer, Tongku via Waihai Feb. 21, General.

"BURRARD" & SWAN.

Y. Taka, Wakamatsu Feb. 20, Coal.

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